

MASS MEETING NEAR JOKE

HEARST DOESN'T APPEAR.

Coler Says Official Will Be Indicted
—10,000 at Durland's.

Only a timely adjournment last night saved what started out to be a great popular demonstration from degenerating into a colossal joke. The occasion was the Hearst mass meeting in Durland's Riding Academy, and the author of what for a time bid fair to be the final scene was a highly seasoned individual who was introduced as Dr. Cox.

The audience had been in more or less of a "jolly" mood from the start. To the light of red fire blazing up and down 66th-st., from Central Park West to Columbus-ave., nearly ten thousand persons had gathered in the big hall, and the police had been compelled to close the doors at 7:20 o'clock. The band kept busy and the crowd cheered from time to time, until after 8 o'clock. It was a well dressed, good natured crowd, and as long as it was allowed to run things to suit itself there was no trouble with it in the course of the evening. But at no time did it evince any desire or willingness to be subservient to the boss rule of the chairman. It had come to protest, and it proceeded to protest in its own way. And it was most delighted when Dr. Cox led the protesting.

This individual came on the stage with a wild hurrah, threw his hat one way and his gloves another, hit the chairman with his overcoat, and with both hands in the air fiercely demanded "if it was the game?" The crowd roared a delighted "No!" and urged him on. Dr. Cox jumped up in the air and came down on the platform with both feet. "That's right!" he shouted. "It's the game, and no judge dare stand on the Supreme bench and take it in his hands!"

"Wow! Wow!" yelled the crowd. "Three cheers for Cox!"

The chairman came forward and with the help of two husky vice-presidents persuaded Dr. Cox off the platform with his heels dragging.

"They've called me down!" the doctor shouted as he disappeared from view.

CROWD SUGGESTS SING SING.

Before this information about the game was vouchsafed Bird S. Coler had given a hint at some of the things that Mr. Hearst expects to do before he gets through with his charges of fraud. Mr. Coler said that in a few days the people would hear the name of a high official who had stood in his office and handed out money to influence the election. It was generally understood that he meant that this official was to be indicted by the grand jury when it meets on Monday and an arrest could be expected soon. When the crowd suggested that Sing Sing would be the ultimate destination of this person Mr. Coler cheerfully acquiesced. The Borough President-elect of Brooklyn was the first speaker on the programme. He said in part:

I agree thoroughly with Mr. Ivins that now we should have no passion or no great physical demonstration. I believe that we are going readily to prove through the courts what this crime has been. I do not believe that we will ever prove the extent of it. We do not have to. The margin is so small that in the few districts that I have gone over personally I feel very confident of the result. And maybe, after all, it may not be a bad thing—in fact, it is going to be a good thing—that this matter has been shown up, that this attempt has been made, and that we have the good fortune to frustrate it.

Now, I want to say to you, in conclusion, not to raise any undue excitement. You are going to hear some very bad things. You are going to hear the course of time. I am going to hear the great officials of the city government, men supposed to protect the most sacred rights of the people, who themselves handed out the money, and you are going to hear the name of a man that handed out the money and the names of a good many that received it.

Only say that to you, to prepare the public mind for something that is to come. But rest assured that the courts will right this wrong, and if it is not righted, we must all get together behind these great measures, the new ballot law and the new primary law, and go to the legislature and see that they are passed, and then we will be able to make out of the city of New York—to make the world believe—that it is the greatest city upon the face of the earth.

MR. IVINS'S NAME CHEERED.

Before Mr. Coler spoke a letter from Mr. Ivins was read. Mr. Ivins had been announced as the chairman of the meeting, but he was unable to be present, and Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent," acted in his stead. The mere mention of Mr. Ivins's name was received with an outburst of cheering that the chairman had to let continue until the people were ready to stop. When quiet reigned the letter, which was as follows, was read:

I have received your kind invitation to preside at and address your meeting this evening, for which I thank you. I cannot, however, possibly be present. If I were I should advise all the good counsel and deliberation in all of your proceedings. The law is entirely clear and will be fully vindicated in the courts by a judiciary of men of ability and beyond any suspicion of partisanship. The material thing to do is to discover how the great constituency of the city of New York recorded its will, and its will, as actually recorded, must prevail, independent of all question of party or personality. I am an old lawyer, and I am an original fighter—in the battle for ballot reform and in elections.

It seems to me, if I may be permitted to say so, that the work of the re-census and the determination as to how the people recorded their verdict is the work of the courts, and of the courts solely, whereas the work of the people is, at the earliest possible day, to begin the work of the rectification of the ballot, for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections and the amendment of the law of primary elections, so far as concerns candidates for municipal office.

Whatever the people sincerely, deeply and persistently want, they get, in the long run, and it seems to me that the lessons of the present election are such that, if the people now make known their determination to secure these reforms in a serious and grave appeal to the legislature, the reforms cannot be denied. In my opinion, however, the movement should be conducted systematically and without agitation, conformably in all things with our fine American spirit of patience in the determination to secure the right.

There followed the adoption of some resolutions offered by Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn. They called for ballot reform and demanded that

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Waiter
Consult the Situations Wanted
Advertisements in the Narrow
Columns of To-Day's Tribune.

Mayor McClellan takes a firm position for a fair count of the votes cast on Tuesday. A letter from Dr. Parkhurst was read also, and one from Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst was advertised as the star attraction of the evening, but he sent a letter instead, and it was read just in time to save the meeting from disruption by the eruption of Cox. It follows:

I am advised of your intention to meet and protest against the frauds that marked the casting and the counting of the ballots on Tuesday. I thank you on behalf of many thousands of citizens deprived of the right to vote or whose votes were nullified. And I thank you on behalf of the entire city, which cannot endure a perversion of its will. My own interest in the matter is that of every other citizen. I did not at any time desire the office that was given me by the citizens on Tuesday. As I have said before, I should be glad were it possible for me, as an honorable man, to evade the responsibilities that the office of Mayor will put upon me.

But I am determined, as you are, that everything possible shall be done to protect the people against the men and the methods that would make a farce of our system of government and that would move the power from the votes of the people to the secret scheming of corporations and their agents.

The campaign which has just closed and the extraordinary vote polled without political organization or any other agency save public indignation against corrupt boss methods prove that the people are thoroughly tired of city rule by public corporations through machine bosses.

The election of Tuesday was a powerful protest against corrupt political methods and dishonest city administration, rather than a tribute to any man or men.

The crimes committed at this election prove how great was the need for such a protest by the people. I am glad that your public spirited action will to-night give concrete expression to public indignation. I have no doubt as to the outcome of the protest that you are to make. It is not conceivable that the people should endure for one moment a crime that if tolerated must be utterly destructive of our system of government.

I have perfect confidence that the courts will deal with this most serious offense against the whole people speedily and effectively, as they deal with offenses against the individual.

At the same time, however, action and initiative are required. The growth and arrogance of trusts and politicians in the past teach us that the business of protecting all the people is too often nobody's business at all.

I propose to make it my particular business to see to it that the men engaged in the outrages of Tuesday last are punished—if that can be brought about legally—and to see to it that the citizens who voted for honest government on that day shall not be disfranchised by the criminal methods of desperate and defiant bosses.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CHEERED.

The man who got the reception of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and he got it by his references to President Roosevelt. He spoke of the President's love for a square deal, and said that he was the greatest man on earth to-day, and the audience agreed with him, and took five minutes to tell about it. The only man who waved the red flag was Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, the last speaker. He declared that the people demanded a fair election, and said that they would have the city's front in blood, if necessary, to get it. By that time all the men in the front of the hall were trying to find out what was going on in the back of the arena (there was a great deal of interest all the evening in the mysterious doings in the back of the hall), and only a few heard the colonel's bloodthirsty statement. He got across by telling at length a story dealing with a London music hall, an animal trainer and a box car.

The announcement of the affair gave the names of a large number of well known men who were present. Among these were Edward M. Shepard, who spoke for McClellan in the campaign. He was much incensed last night that he should have been named as one of the officers of the Hearst meeting. He believed in a clean election, he said, but he had nothing to do with this affair, and no one had any right to use his name in connection with it. He added that a number of the other men who had been mentioned as vice-presidents had called him up in relation to the matter, and were, also, much provoked that their names should have been used without their permission.

NO NEED OF MILITARY.

Governor Believes Courts Can Cope
With Election Situation.

Major General Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, said last night at his home in Highland Falls, N. Y., that he had not been asked to designate the State armories for the storage of the ballot boxes.

"Neither Governor Higgins nor any one else has asked for the use of the armories for such purposes," he said. "I do not think the armories will be used to store the ballot boxes."

Earlier in the day Governor Higgins had transmitted to the manager of the Municipal Ownership League a letter denying his request that the State troops be ordered out. The Governor also said that the petition to use the armories was through Major General Roe.

"As to the second request," he says, "ample provision is made in the Election law for a re-census through the machinery of the local courts, and the rights of the voters in the election of insurance, invasion, tumult, riot or breach of peace exists in the city of New York, which is a condition that must precede the use of force by the Governor with the local authorities."

TO WAIT FOR COURTS.

Hearst Will Not Go Beyond Legal
Decision, Ihmsen Says.

Max F. Ihmsen, campaign manager for Congressman Hearst, said last night that Mr. Hearst would rest his contest absolutely with the courts.

"It puts Mr. Hearst in a false light for his friends to say that he will be at the City Hall on January 1 and make his appointments," said Mr. Ihmsen. "He has no intention of doing anything but insisting in an orderly way that his rights and the rights of the people who voted for him are respected."

"Will he resign from Congress before January 1?" he was asked.

"I cannot speak for him on that. If I remember correctly, Mr. McClellan did not resign from the House of Representatives until December 29. I think that Mr. Hearst is not planning anything beyond his present effort to see that the rights of the voters in the election on Tuesday last are respected."

Charles F. Murphy is in Atlantic City. Tammany Hall was nearly deserted yesterday. Charles H. Knox, chairman of the Tammany law committee, when seen yesterday with reference to the Hearst contest, said:

I apprehend that all contests affecting the mayoralty will be decided before the first of the year, and that the next Mayor will have an unclouded title. It is true that the Tammany party regretted that people who think that their candidates have been wronged in any way should turn hysterical and make threats.

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John Jameson's

Three Stars Star

Whiskey
Purity is the keynote of its 125 years of popularity.

FLOOD OF AFFIDAVITS.

MANY VOTING VIOLATIONS

Attorney General Upholds Ballots
with Cross in Two Circles.

At four headquarters in different parts of greater New York yesterday attorneys retained by William Randolph Hearst were busy with big forces of stenographers taking down affidavits which will be investigated and used in the fight of the Municipal Ownership League to wrest the mayoralty from George B. McClellan. A large force of private detectives, working under the direction of John T. McCullough, formerly Superintendent of Elections for this district, investigated every affidavit to the last detail, so that Tammany's chances of reformation may be minimized. Several of the sworn statements received yesterday are of such importance that they will be referred to District Attorney Jerome, and may possibly form the basis of further indictments.

There was much joy in the ranks of the Municipal League yesterday when they obtained an opinion from Attorney General Meyer that the ballots with two cross marks in circles—one under the party emblem and one under the Jerome ballot square—were valid, and every name on the Hearst ticket except that of Mr. Shearn.

The mathematical experts of the league declare that more than 8,000 Hearst ballots were thrown out on this account, and that, in the canvass or the subsequent recount, they must be added to Hearst's total. They declare that Tammany voters were carefully instructed and that McClellan will gain few votes if the Attorney General's opinion is sustained by the courts. Mr. Meyer said:

I said before election, and I am of the same opinion still, that the two cross marks in two circles, one under a party emblem and the other under Jerome's emblem, is a valid ballot. Before election I said that such ballots should not be held as protested ballots. I did not say then that they should be counted for Jerome, as that might have been construed by some persons as an argument in that candidate's favor.

But now that Jerome has been elected by a safe plurality, and is no longer an issue, and the only question is between Hearst and McClellan, I have no hesitancy in saying that these votes should be counted. As to what portion of the doubly marked ballots have already been counted right or thrown out, or are held under protest awaiting the decision of the courts, I do not know. This can be determined when the votes are counted. The mistakes on one side may offset those of the other. If there are enough of such doubtful votes to effect the result, the point will be taken up, first by the Supreme Court, and then by the Appellate Division. It may even go to the Court of Appeals.

It seems plain enough to me that when there is only one name on an independent ticket, it makes no difference whether the voter of a regular ticket puts his cross opposite the independent name or in the circle above it. The fact that a circle was printed over the single independent name was a stupid provision for the voter to put a cross in it. Had there been two names on the independent ticket the name the voter had been different, but with one name the intention of the voter is obvious, and the courts have always held that when in doubt the obvious way is the way intended.

The headquarters which the Municipal Ownership League has established for the reception of evidence regarding inaccuracies of the court, irregular or improper practices on the part of election officers, illegal voting and like Election Day offenses are as follows: Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall-st.; Clarence J. Shearn, No. 140 Nassau-st.; William Randolph Hearst, Room No. 77, Hoffman House, and Charles H. Hyde, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn. There was a never ending stream of visitors ready to make affidavits at any of these headquarters yesterday, and a mass of evidence was accumulated.

FIFTY VIOLATIONS REPORTED.

At the Nassau-st. headquarters more than fifty cases were reported. Among the reports was that of William Goldstein, of No. 67 Chrystie-st., who went to the polls to vote, only to find that some one had already voted in his name. He was taken in charge by Tammany heeled, who promised to remedy the fault. They got him in a carriage and drove about the city several hours. They finally took him to the Supreme Court Building. He waited there until 4:30, when one of his self-appointed guardians came to him and said:

"Well, we've tried our best, and we can't do anything for you. It's too late to vote now. You'd better go home and say nothing about it."

A Bowery merchant gave an account of a band of thugs, led by a plain clothes detective from the staff of Inspector Flood, of the Police Department, and one of the Tammany leaders, whose duty it was to keep Hearst voters away from the voting places at No. 51 Bowery. The name of a Bowery saloonkeeper, who has a place near Canal-st., is also brought into the merchant's statement.

S. Cirino, a Municipal Ownership League captain and watcher in the 17th Election District of the 2d Assembly District, reported he protested four ballots which he declares were obviously marked for identification. The Tammany election board put them through. Then they decided that he was making too much fuss and refused to let him see any more of the ballots.

From East Broadway and Pike-st. comes a sworn affidavit of a Tammany watcher giving a voter a \$2 bill and making him promise to go in and vote under the star.

A watcher in the 7th Assembly District in Brooklyn intimates that twenty Hearst ballots were thrown out because at all, except that he would not withdraw his protest against some improperly marked Tammany ballots. The election board offered to compromise with this watcher, but he refused to withdraw his protest.

In the 6th Assembly District a Jerome watcher has made affidavit that from sixty to sixty-five ballots, marked outside the circle, evidently for identification, were counted over his protest.

One of the most complete affidavits which has yet come to the Hearst forces was forwarded by the Jerome Nominators. It is made by Walter Alexander, a member of the law firm of Alexander, Watkins & Co., of No. 22 Nassau-st., who was a watcher at the polling place, No. 51 Bowery. He declares that if his experience was a fair example of the way the election was carried on, Mr. Hearst was elected.

He tells of one balloting incident. On the registry books was the name "James Horne, fifty-nine years of age, born in Scotland." The man who came to vote on that name swore that he was James Horne, and that he was born in Scotland. Although there was an emphatic protest, the man was voted.

DEFECTIVE VOTES COUNTED.

"The second incident occurred during the count," continues Mr. Alexander's affidavit. "The ballots were opened and sorted into piles as straight ballots and split. The chairman proceeded to count the straight ballots. Certain of these were clearly defective and void under the decision in the Foenee case, some having marks other than the single cross, and one at least of them, having a cross outside the circle and not in any voting space."

The watcher who challenged was put off with the remark by the chairman: "Don't bother me." He refused to write on the back of the ballots that they had been objected to. Alexander called on Patrolman No. 3,986 and Roundsmen Peter McHugh to enforce the law by compelling the inspector to do his duty, but the police refused to interfere. While a mes-

Phenomenal success has marked every step in the introduction of

The PIANOLA PIANO

Now recognized through the length and breadth of the land as "The Modern Type of Piano"

HISTORY is making more rapidly in the industrial field than many of us fully realize. Only a few years ago the first automobile was regarded as a curiosity. To-day city streets and country roads are full of them, and millions of dollars are invested in the industry. Numberless other inventions have made living comfortable and luxurious to an extent undreamed of a generation ago. We are all bound to take cognizance of the rapid progress of the world or else be left hopelessly behind.

In the realm of music, the great invention of the age is the Pianola Piano. Like the automobile, its practical efficiency was no sooner established than a tremendous field opened up before it. People everywhere were eager to be among the first to install in their homes an instrument which was seen to be of such epoch-making character. Now that its success has become so apparent, the only wonder in people's minds is that the idea was not thought of long ago. The same tribute has been paid to almost every other important invention in the history of the world's progress.

As a matter of fact, the idea of incorporating a Pianola in a piano dates back to the very invention of the Pianola itself—seven years ago. Various problems had to be solved before The Aeolian Company was willing to go before the public with what has since become recognized as "The First Complete Piano." Not until the new type of instrument had been carried completely out of the experimental stage was the first public announcement made. This painstaking preliminary work has proven to be fully justified as witnessed by the remarkable demand immediately created.

Never in the history of the piano trade has there ever been known an instrument which sold so easily on sight and which commanded such enthusiastic support on the part of all classes—musicians and music-lovers, the wealthy as well as those with whom the purchase of a piano was the event of a lifetime. The Pianola Piano, in bringing into the intimate circle of the home, music of every kind and description—in presenting two methods of playing whereas all previous pianos afforded only one—is distinctly the modern type of piano, the one instrument which must arrest the attention and challenge the admiration of up-to-date and progressive people everywhere.

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senger was going to the nearest station for a sergeant the inspectors rushed through the rest of the ballots. When the sergeant came, he declared he could do nothing with protests on ballots counted before he came.

The work of investigating these affidavits has been turned over to John T. McCullough, ex-chief of police and the predecessor of George W. Morgan as Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District. With his old assistant, Charles H. Van Dusen, he has opened offices at No. 140 Nassau-st. He has secured the services of a number of his old deputies, who are experts in running down election frauds.

A meeting of the law committee of the league was held at the offices of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall-st., yesterday afternoon. The legal phases of the contest were discussed and new work outlined. Mr. Shearn said yesterday that no warrant had been issued for a high Tammany leader, as was reported in some newspapers, but he intimated that such a warrant might be asked shortly.

Sunday will give little rest to the attorneys of the league, as they expect to spend the day going over the vast accumulation of affidavits.

Four election boxes containing ballot stubs were found, according to an announcement from Hearst headquarters, in the basement of the Alexander-ave. police station yesterday, where they were stored with other paraphernalia by the contractor having charge of the trucking. Captain Hayes ordered them removed to the building of the Board of Elections at 138th-st. and Mott-ave. Two of the boxes were labelled "detached and mutilated ballots."

The campaign committee of the Municipal Ownership League reiterated its intention last night of vigorously prosecuting all election officials who were guilty of criminal negligence. Superintendent of Elections Morgan, they say, has plenty of evidence.

Attorney General Mayer announced last night that cases of alleged illegal acts had been reported to both his and Superintendent Morgan's offices in such number that he had appointed Jay S. Jones, of Brooklyn, and James S. Leander, of New York, as special deputy attorneys general to assist the regular staff in the investigation and prosecution of the election cases reported.

It was stated last night that all evidence submitted to the Attorney General or Superintendent Morgan regarding alleged mistakes or wrongdoings in the recent election would be thoroughly investigated by both the officials. This means that a rigid investigation has commenced of all the acts performed in Tuesday's election by every election inspector in greater New York. It is the opinion of all the State officials that the errors of the election were not so much due to crookedness as to pure and simple ignorance.

BALLOTS LEFT UNSEALED.

Mystery Surrounds Four Boxes Found in The Bronx.

Four unsealed ballot boxes, one of which was marked "defective ballots," and supposedly contained such ballots, while the others contained ballots or stubs, just which does not appear, were discovered in some of the polling places in the 34th Assembly District in The Bronx on Friday by Christopher Wigwag, a driver for McCauley's express, of No. 724 Elton-ave. He was employed to collect the voting paraphernalia in the various election districts and return it to the Alexander-ave. station. He found many ballot boxes, all of which he brought to the station, but the police did not feel authorized to open and examine them, and turned them over to the Bronx office of the Election Board, at 138th-st. and Park-ave., in the condition in which they were found.

One of the boxes was plainly marked "defective ballots," and is believed to have contained what the label indicated. The election law requires that defective ballots be placed in an envelope, after the count, and turned over to the Election Board. This was evidently not done in this case.

The police of the Alexander-ave. station refused yesterday to say from what election district the apparently forgotten boxes came. Roundsmen Palmer, who was acting as a sergeant there, was emphatic in refusing information. When asked if it were true that the boxes had been found, he replied:

"I don't know anything about it. I wasn't on duty at the time the boxes were received."

"Will you look back on the blotter and see if you have any record of the matter?"



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A RECENT IMPORTATION OF ROSE PINKS AND REDS IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM TONES: ALSO SHADES OF AMERICAN BEAUTY, RUBY, RASPBERRY, BORDEAUX, BURGUNDY, CORAL, DAHLIA AND NEW GREENS.

LYON'S SILKS. New weaves in Black Silks, Crepe de Chines, plain and satin finished; Radiums, Marquises, Voile Lins, Crepe Meteor and Charmeuse, Paille Marquise and Chiffon Faille, in the newest shadings; also black and white Moire Imperiale, Moire Cameleon, Moire Imprima.

WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS, NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

BLACK DRESS GOODS AND MOURNING FABRICS. Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths, Melrose, Crepe Cloth, Bombazine, Cashmere, Drap d'Ete, Electric Cloths, Crepe de Paris, Eolienne, Voiles in Wool, Silk Wool and All Silk, Wool and Silk and Wool Batiste, plain or figured, Silk Grenadines, plain and figured for evening wear. French Camel's Hairs in new weaves, French Cheviots, Serges in shadow stripes and checks and polka dots, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Courtauld's English Crapes. Face and Long Vels. WOMEN'S UNDER GARMENTS. "Bretelles" English silk in chalk white, Anglo-Indian, Silk and Wool and English Merinos. Italian Silk Vests in rich lace, medallion and embroidered designs. HAND KNIT SHEL-LAND SPENCERS.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY. The latest foreign Novelties, elaborately embroidered, also real lace insertions in pure silk. Silk hose to match Evening Costumes. Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose.

WOMEN'S GOWNS. Latest Parisian conceptions and modifications of our own designing in Chiffon Velvets, Chiffon Messalines and Radiums, suitable for Horse Show, Theatre, Reception and Evening Wear.

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"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

"No, I won't; you won't get any information from me, for that matter, that does not go to be given to the newspapers to be made public." The fact of the discovery of the boxes was learned, however, from another source.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSE STATEMENTS.

The first statements of money spent by candidates in the campaign, which the law requires shall be filed with the County Clerk or the Secretary of State, were received by County Clerk Kaufmann, in Kings County, yesterday.

F. H. E. Ebbstein, candidate for Borough President on the Republican ticket, affirmed that his expenses were \$2,708, of which \$300 was given to the Republican Campaign Committee, Edward H. Voorhes, the Republican candidate for Register, gave \$15 to the campaign committee. His total expenses were \$1,870.

INVITED TO SEEK CROWN.
Michigan Man Asked to Establish
Descent from Norwegian Kings.
[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Bessemer, Mich., Nov. 11.—Bessemer may furnish a ruler for the now vacant throne of Norway. Invitations have been received by ex-Representative Louis Munthe from the "Legitimist" wing of the Norwegian Storthing to visit Christiania and establish his claim as a direct descendant of Haakon V. the last independent king, who died in 1319.